

3 June

and (7m²) set up over
smaller of two circular
stone features.

Chris, Mike, Sue.

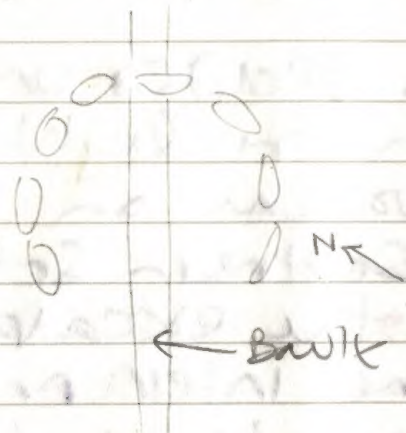
Mike has decided unilaterally - in the light of the discussion on hut 39 in the Southern Settlement - to extend the excavation beyond the interior of the feature, at least to the corner of a square trench. Chris agrees.

Mike, Chris.

4 June.

Last night it was decided to excavate hut 23 by

excavating either side of a
30cm bank positioned in
the centre and running
downhill across the current
break to and out the
current front, two



In the morning, Mike
planned it at a scale of
1:20. Due to the incline of
the "front" and the large
size of several upstanding
or horizontal slats, some difficulty was
encountered, which was
overcome by off-setting and
plumming down. This proceed-

ure is less accurate than
basic planning - frame planning.
Mike observed that the
hut's platform is deep
and that one recumbent stone
may be a large fallen
whorlstat

5 June 96

Mike finished drawing. Pretty photographs done.
Chris thinks his camera maybe broken. Neither Mike
(after ~2 days intensive study of this house) nor
Chris nor Ash can see any sign of an entrance.
~~There is no sign of an entrance.~~
An entrance may exist, or must exist, but we can
currently see no definite evidence for its location.

Mike wonders why there isn't more rubble.

6th June 1996

A 30cm-wide baulk was shing out across the internal surface of H23

Matt started to dehus internal surface of H23 during the latter stages of the afternoon.

I would like this excavation to be both quick and tidy (will this come to pass?)

7th June 1996

H23 dehused
CAG and Gary started to remove overburden by hand. The large back stones are not embedded to any great depth.

Remains of (wall?) rubble have been located at front(?) of building(?)

No entrance visible

Plan of Action

- (1) remove more overburden.
- (2) clean rubble.
- (3) plan rubble.
- (4) remove rubble.

June 8th 1996

Chris and Gary removed more overburden from H23.
Rubble cleared up in preparation for planning and photographs -
Mike and John doing tomorrow.
Still no 'real' evidence to suggest an entrance?

June 8

Mike asked Gary (for

layers pers in certain cases. For example, it is in part because of their diffuse contact that he can interpret context ① and ② as soil horizons rather than different deposits.

[Mike took 3 site photos today: these were the first photos he has taken in 15 years - but that's a big secret]

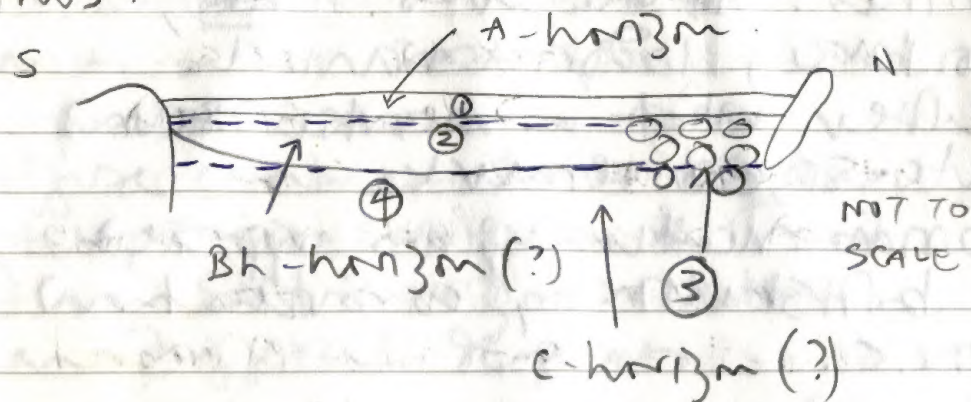
All this work gets in the way of the landscape. Should I qualify this? I understand it, I don't doubt that work is on site work too, but in a purely linguistic sense it is at best ambiguous and at worst nonsense: something with-
out substance can't

do this. At the same time, however, I don't want to clutter what is a nice sound bite-sized remark. Communication, as opposed to bullshitting, is such hard work...

This is not really in the right place. For continuation, see camera diary.
line to.

A late start because of the rain. Got stuck into contact ①/② with a mallet and removing most of it. Stratigraphically there are no problems, but recording is difficult: there seems to be a soil profile superimposed on several perceived contexts,

thus:



Points ④ and ③ are dark, notably where these contexts are high. Both ④ and ③ may be derived from degraded granite. We don't know yet but it "looks" like ④ might be on top of a stony layer. Is the matrix of ③ ④, therefore? I don't know. The point is that the context sheets can't cope, and what should be systematic becomes chaotic and is so difficult to grasp what is going

on (see context sheets).

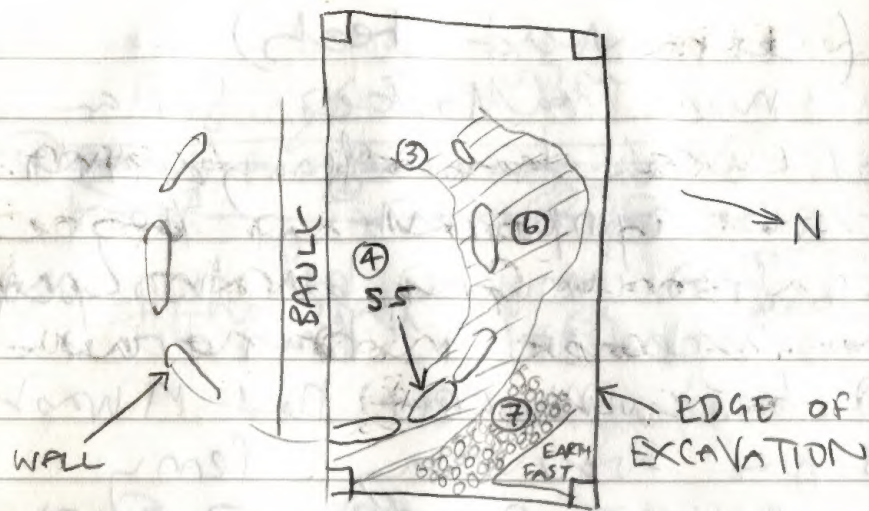
Mice matted in Sir an hour - her for and Penny arrived with equipment. They were food camping but two people was excessive in this trench and the result was that Penny was the supervising. Penny seemed to be experienced so she understood, but it is not - this was a poor introduction to research seen for her.

June 11

Got it a lovely day to be caught in the rain. Located TBM on plan.

June 12

At last excavation moves outside the hut, thus:



June 13th

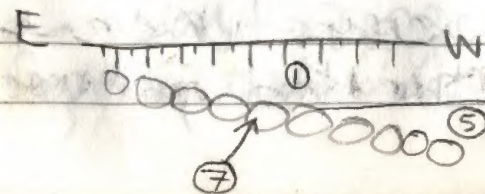
Mike's Day off. A quartz crystal is found and booked as a small find. Work continues clearing back inside the wall and on context (7).

June 14th

WALL TUMBLE AND/OR OUTER SKIN

COBBLING

It is immediately evident when why the wall has fallen - off. Near the end of the day, immediately below contexts (1) and (5) behind the large orthostat, SS, cobbling begins to appear: context (7).



Mike removes the quartz crystal from the context but as natural, returning to fill, its find. A great fuss ensues. Matt says I'm crazy and somebody goes running to the anthropologist. The crystal is reclassified to the site archive as the narrative find. The site continues to go down. To the west, it is complicated. In context (3) there are patches of brown silt very different from the surrounding matrix.

but it is impossible to resolve them as features in situ. Mike suspects that they are not. But ...? He plans to cut through them at the moment, but who knows, maybe that strategy will have to be revised tomorrow

15th June

Good day 'all in all' very nice working in H23, spent all day cleaning around stones and slacking my hands to pulp (Gary)

Cleaned the cobbles for planning and photographing. So many cobbles (Jill)

Think the atmosphere in the hut is really good. Am very impressed with the 'redness' of the iron pan! (Sophie)

"Sophie has thrown red down in the interior of H23 through context (4) into an iron pan, it is

Clear that this runs through context"

③. (Mike)
Cobble's photograph plan to remove of - arching? - stone. Planning of rubble underway. We did not reach the crossed out of ③

"All very Mediterranean feeling" (Sophie).

16th June ..

The presence of the iron pan poses some difficulties, both in excavation and recording. First it would obscure the presence of any relationships at its level unless these were defined by the presence of very coarse inclusions or finds - a clean flint show would be a problem; we could easily cut through it - redefining ③. And second, it

we consider it and surrounding
horizons (as we did with
contacts ① and ②) or so we
ignore it as we did with
the B-horizon through contact
③. I would prefer one or
the other. But we don't have
it because of the failure
at first to distinguish these
unfamiliar types of horizon,
we have a bit of both.
I have decided to ignore it
centrally, hence forth. ②
ought later to be incorporated
into ④. [Tomorrow we are going
to have to gamble with
the iron pan - is it on the
floor or not? Certainly it
is level with the gravel silt
layer in "③" which may be
slow coming in ~~from a~~ ~~not~~ ~~feature~~
~~or not~~ we will see. Unless
③ and ④ come off soon, the

whole exercise will be a
waste of time. 17th June
"Tomorrow" is premature, is
useful. Time was spent
cleaning back to onto and into
amorphous rubble in the hope
of locating, or defining better
the edges of the cobbles. This
is very difficult. An impression is
forming, however: the orthostats
seem to be on grounders or
close supported rubble, not dug-
in. Possibly the cobbles pre-date
them structurally? There are
smaller stones to the bottom of the
rubble layer ③ and some stones
can be seen to run below
large orthostats, notably S1, S2
and S5. S11 and S12 sit on
grounders and so do S3. In

addition to this it is interesting
to note that the iron pan
stops half way along the hut
(see sheet VI). There must
be an explanation for this.

The western end of the hut is
very complex - still! one possible
explanation for both is that
it has been built up. on the
one hand it would explain the
inhomogeneity of the matrix,
on the other it would
provide a mechanism by which
the elevated iron was moved
further down the profile.

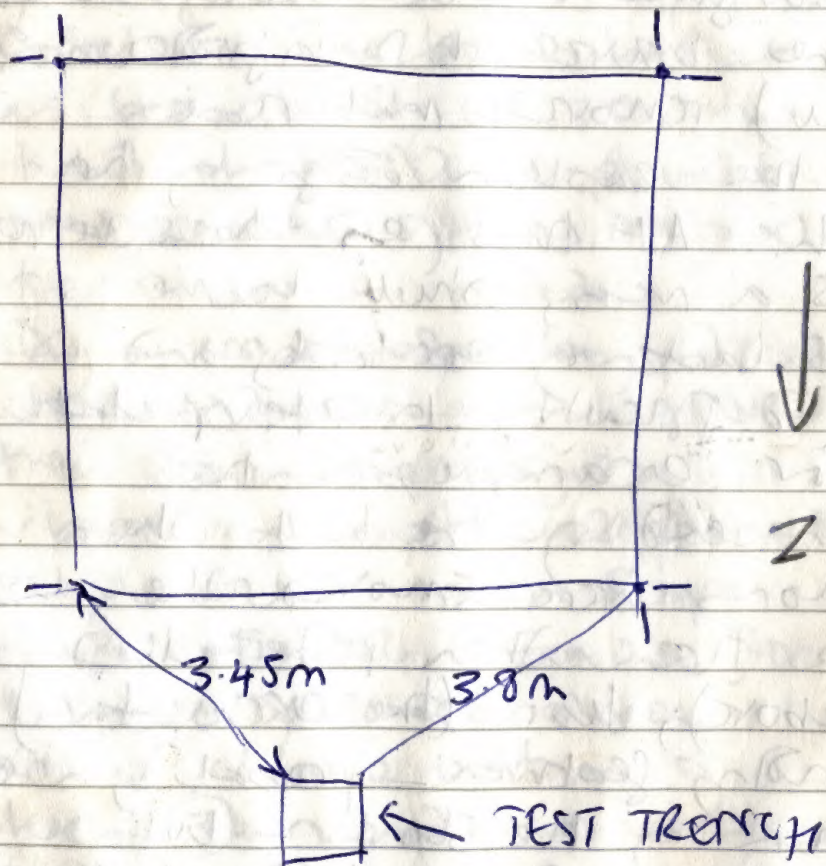
Disturbance is another explanat-
ion, possible on the slope
another, however. Finds from
the "layer" of small stones
below or at the bottom of
context (3) include a very large
^{ELVA} foreign stone, a piece of burnt
quartz and a large piece of

charcoal. Today has been more
interesting.

NOTE: Two cock-ups on site,
one using excavator dig out a
huge hole instead of clearing,
the surface of it is lashed,
another barely but in fact clearing
(I fear) removed material
from the eastern edge of the
trench. At this end the site now
looks a mess, which to me
means lack of control, and
more difficulty in interpretation.
As for example, at the
western end of the hut where
the stones were removed when, loose
rather than when petalled
(see above), down (the excavator)
is finding flint - probably a
function of the stones - but
with no resolvable edges which
could clarify it either way.

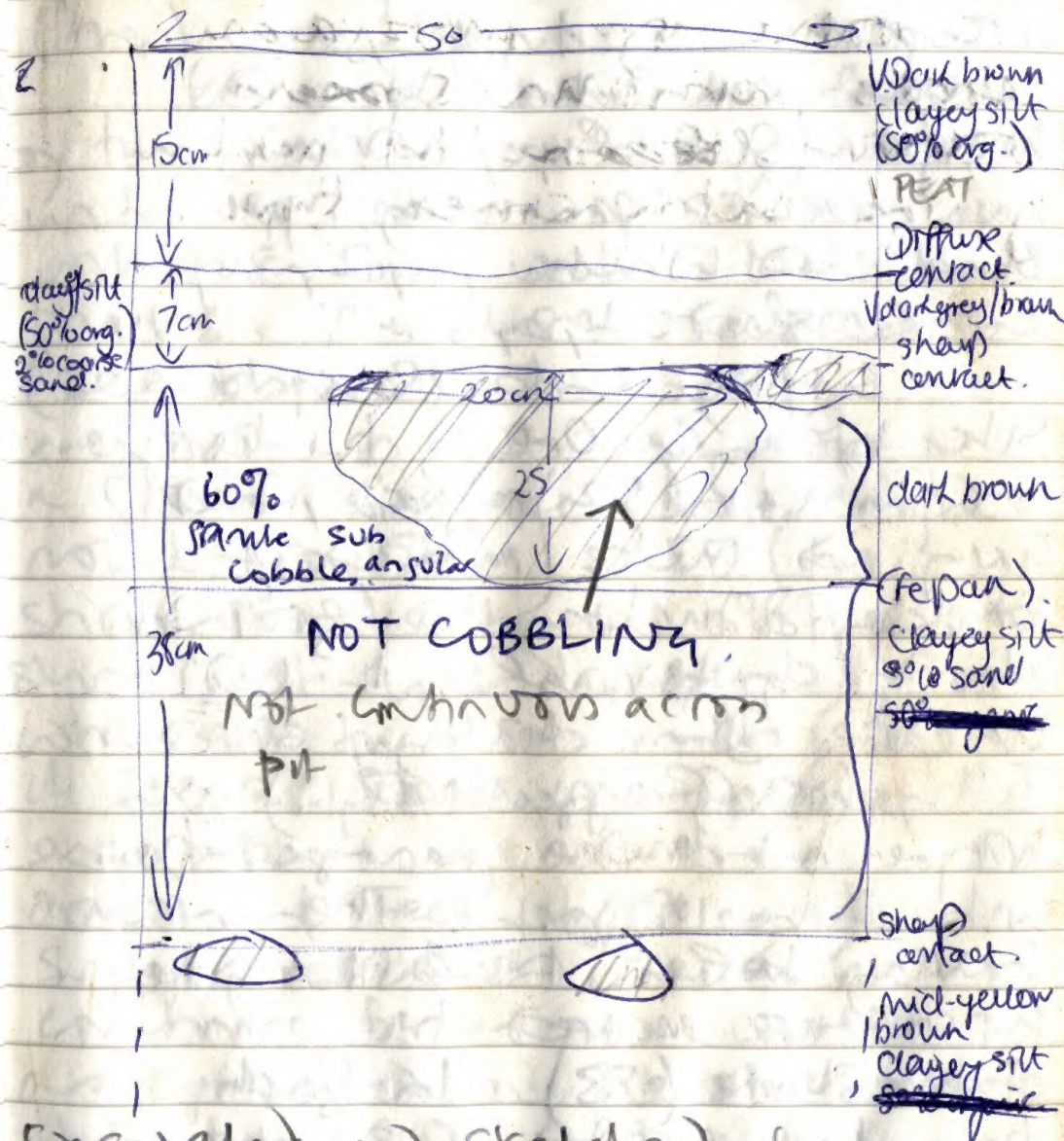
18 June

Table with photographic
 record: everything's been
 to ground. Because the number
 of the film covers sink



18/6/96

(Sketch).
 Section drawing $\frac{1}{2} m^2$ pit to North of Hut 23. approx 1:5
 (N. facing section).



Excavated and sketched by
 Camilla.

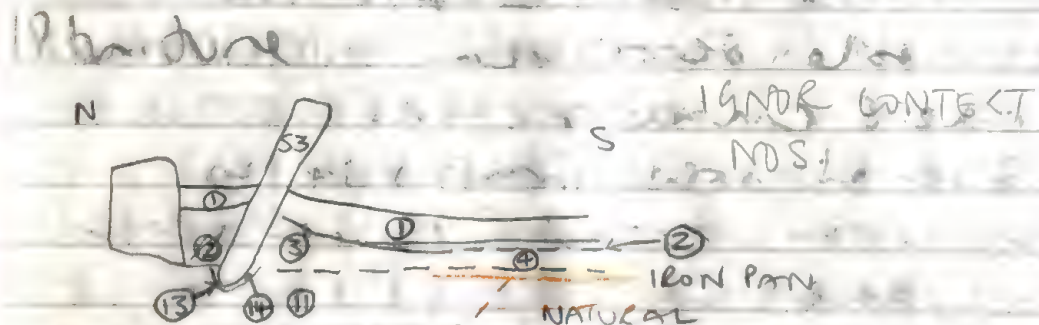
on the record sheet.
These are numbered consecutively
irrespective of type,
whereas on the stone row
they're (slightly, I think)
numbered them by type.
Black and white, 1, 2, 3;
color slide 1, 2, 3.

But of a ball's up on
site today. One of the large
or two slabs (S2) moved, and
Gary and Mike moved it
back, disturbing the ground
about it terribly. It led
to come out. Gary, Chris
Tully (very egghead!),
Wayne and Mike managed this
with some effort. Then
having taken the ball by the
hand we moved the
other stone (S3). In fact
this has made the site
much more controllable -

but it should have been
deliberate, and this was a
(the) cock-up.

Began a cumulative section
of the wall - too late, but
with the removal of S3 this
will turn out well, Mike
thinks. The stone moved
(see above, 17th June)
we not in with but sit on
a ground surface (but maybe
not a ground). S5 (the
stone stone) sits on another
stone (not yet numbered),
which in turn sits on ⑥, or so
it seems. This is odd since
excavation, by not the
drawing (sheet 1, 2, 3, 4)
Suggests ~~at~~ that it does not
continue beneath the wall
as represented by the other arch-
plans the side of the hut.
But, whatever, stones are to key.

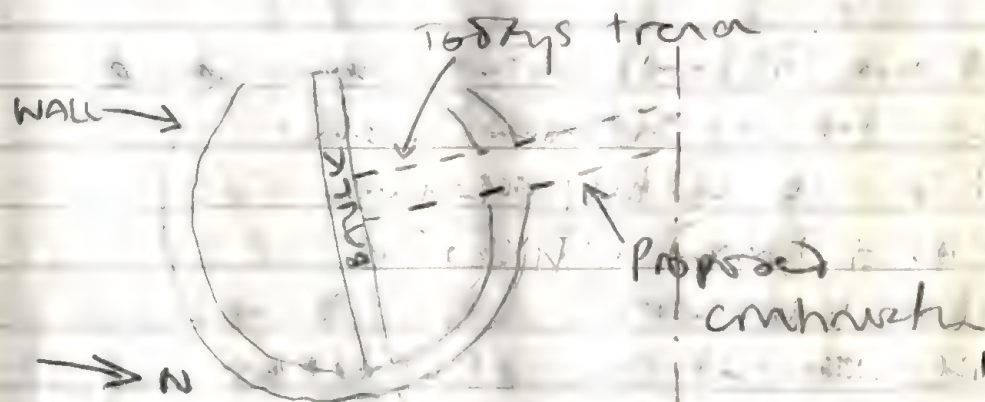
Therefore I have constructed a Stone Record Sheet. By the look of this, it'll be the most representative which comes out of Unit 23.



③ and ⑪ are both rubble layers
 ⑪ is very calcareous rich
 ③ seems to be against S3 and S2. ⑬ and ⑨, the "stone sockets" of S3 and S4, respectively. An iron pan occurs (not on top of ⑪ but through a stone layer which is either ⑪ or ③). This sequence. Except for cuts

and fills ⑨, ⑩, ⑬, ⑭ and layers ① and ② no relationships can be seen.

Today Mike took a trench across the site - it achieved nothing but the possible destruction of further unseen contexts. This strategy now would be to extend the trench right across the wall.



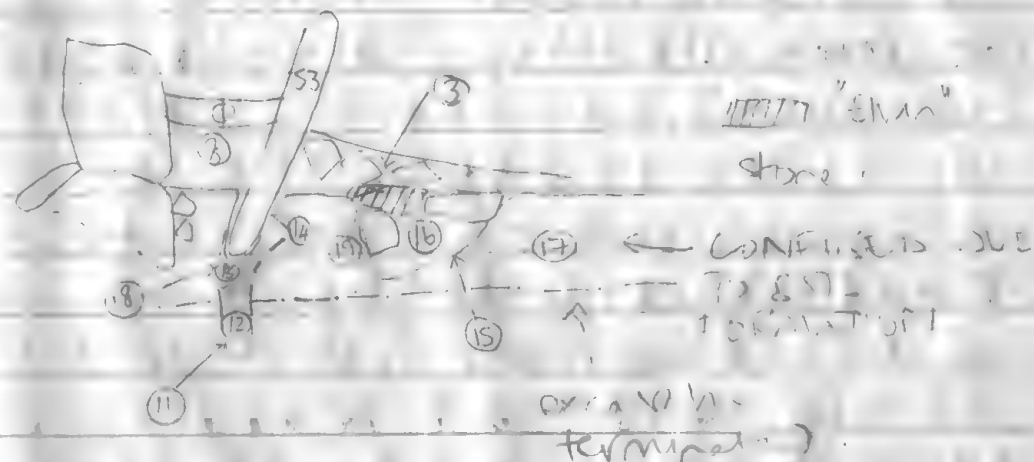
However, insofar as this trench strategy has proved wholly unsuccessful, it is his view

that he should be removed from his role of supervisor for the work. This is not because he is overloaded with work (supervision, design, he draws, writes and photographic record).

21st June / 22nd June

On drawing the section, a number of contexts became visible. This is interesting on two levels. Firstly, data being my day in a day from. Fixes errors and misinterpretations, especially context with. There had to change many of Wedge's numbers, for example. This could be confusing. It is much better to record things as they are and have been

established properly. They are also interesting insofar as they represent an early real discussion about the structure of the section. Wedge's section should be considered as a

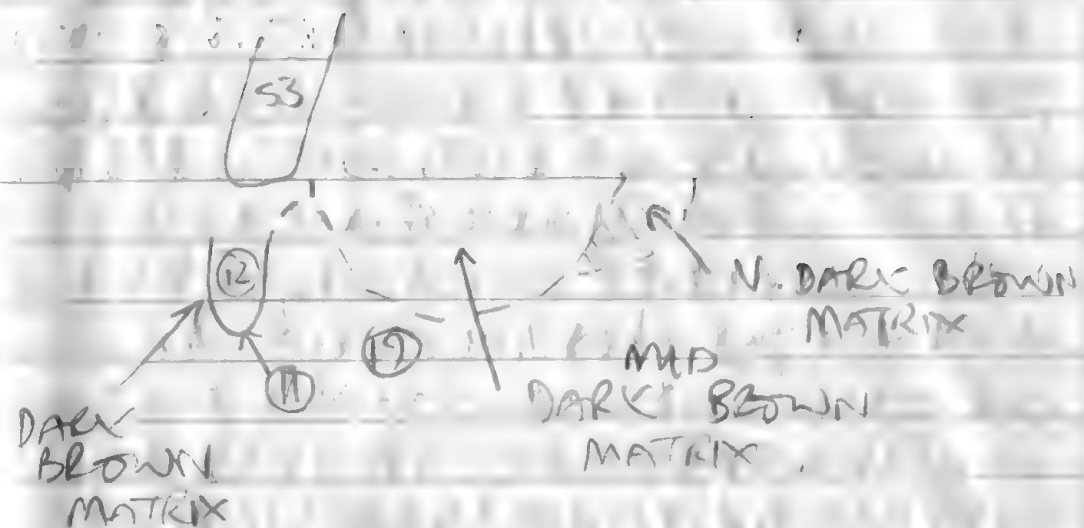


⑮/⑯ - is a complex feature containing large stones, a wall, a ditch, large clastic, possibly a drain. ⑧ appears to be the sill of the wall. It is strong, with a feature the same as ④ above the main part.

and ⑥. Today we're working up
 Mike is completing the
 things, contact has stone teeth,
 full of empty ⑪/⑫, a
 stake hole beneath ③.
 Photos have also been taken
 in BW and color slide of
 the two sections, that across
 the "dune", and that (21st)
 across the cobbles. See's
 not understand the
 "dune" more convincing than
 it is in reality.

23rd Nov

The situation is changing,
 out of the ground
 second possible interpretation
 of ⑬/⑭, which would
 explain the confusion about
 the SE side of ⑪/⑫.



It has been cut by a
 second and further possible
 feature. It has to be
 emphasized that this has not
 been excavated. However,
 it remains open to
 interpretation. Dark holes,
 for example, see's this
 new feature not ⑫ as
 natural, not the darker spots
 as possible post hole.
 Because we have excavated

seen the linear nature of
the latter, it is
possible for us to say categor-
ically, that he is
wrong about it; it is
not possible to say he
is wrong about the
former.*

The more one thinks
about what we have read, the
more confusing it
becomes. This confusion
needs to be resolved
before any realising inter-
pretation or, at least,
satisfying can be made.
Using both on I spot
by spot recovery and not
of interest except as soil
profile, approach
superimposed on the latter.
But there is a catch; the
here is (visible in places)
* Except that both are drawn on the

a thin bladed Mor A-
horizon, ②. Below this
is what Dave Hooley describes
as the A-horizon, ④. It
is black and humus-rich
but the reverse section,
unlike that in the 2nd below,
appears bleached. He
attributes the sharp boundary
between these two to warm
spring. Mike is not so
sure. There are warm,
certainly. But this layer is
very shallow and in Mike's
understanding of Mor humus
is correct, it is a cap
on the top of the
the soil's parent material
and would therefore be above
it. A better candidate
for warm spring water,
he thinks, is the strong
concentration visible in the

last part (18th June) 9th
to the bottom, some
trenching, but as we were
then was remain problem - pop-ly
check. It was not possible
to establish the relationship
of these two layers to ③.

Mike is working on the
hypothesis that ③ and ④
are the same and ⑤
certainly, or at least ④, is
part of the structure, and
the rest are ③, ④
and ⑤ are all very similar
but there is no doubt
that they are layers.

Several other small gravelly
layers, and, assuming
④ appears in the bottom to
be small (approx. 243)
on the other hand, in
the same (the east) - the
highest level the gravelly

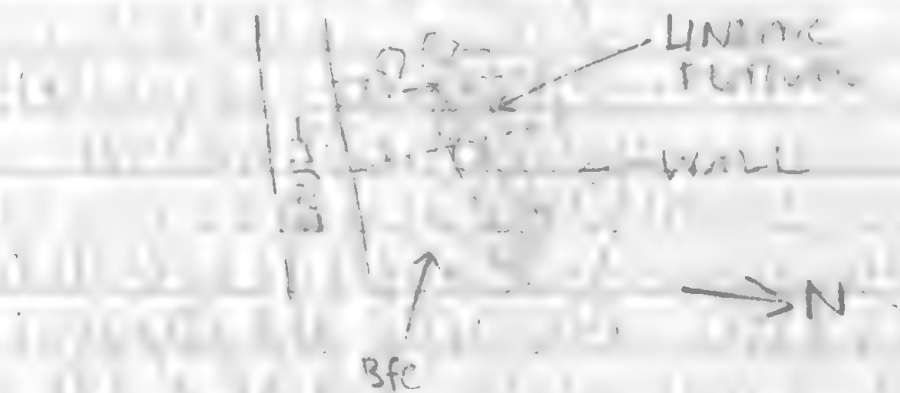
layer, the Bfe horizon
(from which can be
derived No. 15 A-horizon),
was straight through ③.
So far so good: the lack
of Bfe to the front of the
house can be explained
by terracing up. But the
lower part is also underlain
⑦ and S8. Is this
possible? At night, S8, like
other wall slopes (S5 and
S2), may be stratigraphically
late; it could come
after the development of
the iron pan. But under ⑤?
[ASK a soil person]

Once more, consider
the A-horizon the flat
land surface: it was in the
Flinty joint and
an occupation in Dorken.
We also consider our ⑦ and

center sill

(19) and part of (16)
nature. It is not redeposited,
as Mike thought.
Initial, but value added.
A slight greasiness when
was coming in on the
termination of oxidation
may be a Bt horizon
(thus, in part, I marked the
cut (15)). This is all
very interesting. (17) and (9)
give a Bt which the
implications for (3/15)?
Noble may be right, as
regards the nature of the
folding, but at all, at
least at the level of
which we have the trench.
It all depends on the
impression. Could it be
under (5) and (7)? Or at
late than (3/16), not only
developed in the section,

or does (3/16) cut it at exactly
this point? As elsewhere, but
not so far observed in our
trench, are there two? Until
this is clarified, all that it
is possible to say for sure



is that 1) a linear feature runs
east-west through the trench,
2) the angle of Sures
including the relation is above
this stratigraphically, and
therefore not natural, and
3) the whole of (16) is
charcoal-rich. [By contrast,
the relationship of (11/12) to

clark supported
(granite rubble fixed to the wall). - hold timbering, floor on 8" space measuring.
Upper level: prob. 1.5m wall timbering, back of wall, red brick, red brick (15) m.

[illegible]

- The interface between
it and the 20×20 matrix
by the Elasmobranchs
low level 10×10 matrix
bead the 530 and 1000 and
the 1000 and 1000
Elasmobranchs (1000): from
the 1000 and 1000, but
the 1000 and 1000
the 1000 and 1000.

- Brake or roots.

Brake or roots.

Brake or roots.

(10) Fill of (7): Fossiliferous
silty material referred to
unit (7). Probably
interbedded with part of
the material of (3).
Sectioned.

(11) Cut of shale. The clearest
strata are here, but
evidence is fairly to
the top. Sectioned.

(12) Fill of (11). Contains
shale. Cut by (13).
Shale. Sectioned (13).
Apparently, dark beds,
low sandstone could
be latter. Part of
shore, S3. Interbedded
with material of (11).
because it is more fossiliferous.

(13) Fill of (13), like (11) and (5).
Fib S3. Sectioned.

(14) Second Sill of (8). Should
perhaps be characterized
as cut out Sill (see IX:1),
since, like (10), it is
a hole filled by the
material of a well stone.
This sill is (10) Sill.
(10) Sectioned.

(15) Cut of (11)? Possibly.
Two cuts (see above),
a single cut here. It
is a circular plan
of (11) by (13) and
a dark and (11) a whole
the part of Sill. Sectioned.

(16) Fill / Sill of (15). Sectioned.

(17) K horizon below (11).
(11) separated from it by
the (11). Full of dark
patches - possibly (11).
* NW edge may be defined by end of (12)!

25

26th May.

Backfill removal. Mike (ST)
finds a flint slate in
trench. Oops! It makes ~~4~~ one
wonder how many other finds
have been missed. During
de-turfing one of the
excavators (Mike, the Social-
ogist) tastes part of the
bawlt by de-turfing it. I
do hope he hasn't cut
deep enough to destroy the
relationship between
the soil horizon profile
(②④ etc) and Stone. Both
he and Stewart, the other
excavator, are working
hard. The latter is very in-
experienced and with need
teaching unfortunately.

26

27th May

Most of backfill removed,
deturfing of the southern half
of the trench completed. Outside
the sequence ~~here~~ is flat (about 2"), a soil A-horizon ①,
a soil E-horizon, then
rubble ~~material~~ piled up
against the wall ②, i.e. the
soil profile ~~belongs~~ to
the "ear" of wall 23 is late.
I have been on the look-
out for more slates, as, I
hope, have the two
excavators working with
me. Nothing. Some rubble
(S31) lies on top of ③⑤, some
below. This has implications for
Chris (T)'s ideas concerning
the "shutting down" of
structure.

26/5/77 — Stuart R. Hall

The Hot Circle, 23, we are excavating was at first not less obvious than many of the other hot circles. It has no obvious entrance and is close to a boundary wall.

So far it has helped remove the turf and the backfill. Today we reached the levels of the previous years' excavation. One of the corners has a very prominent stone, below this many stones (Granite) were considered and Mike (the supervisor) believes it could well be a feature, as the stones run right up to the prominent stone.

In general, the site is spectacular. It has great views from all round. One thing I cannot believe is the huge amount of large granite stones around. The only thing I have ever seen like it in any of the Mesolithic sites.

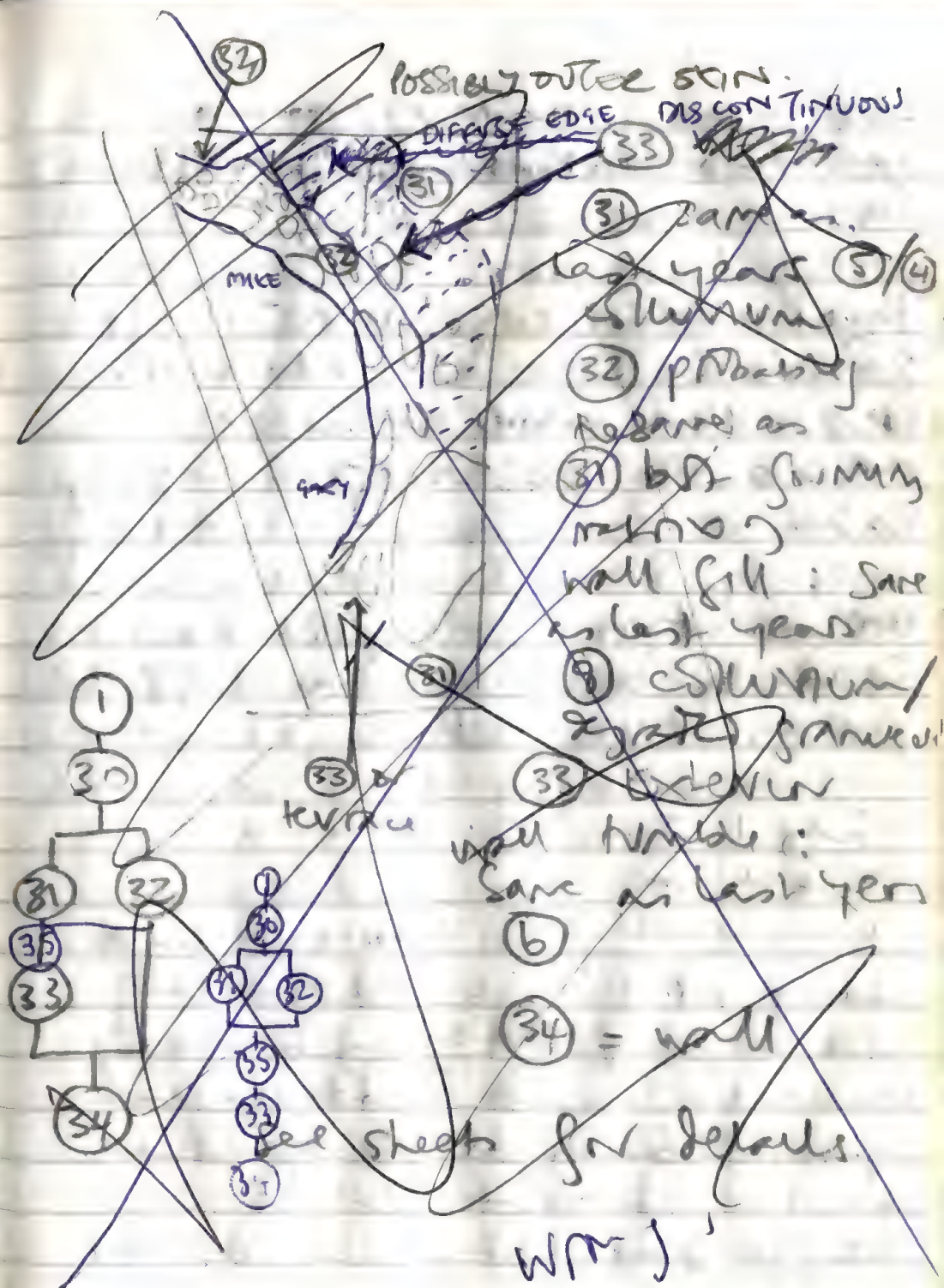
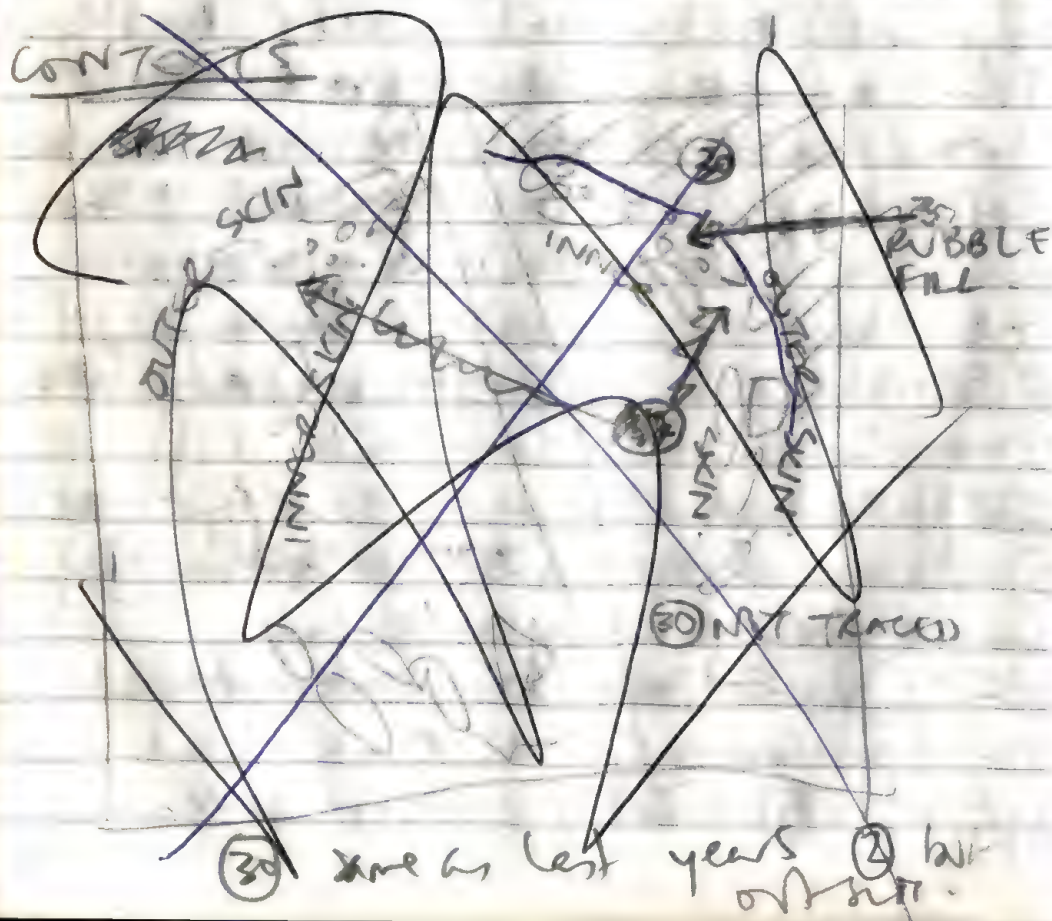
LEFT

the rock pools on the beach back home. But for sheer volume they are incredible.

27-30 May

The last of the backfill is removed — what a tiresome job. I decide to go deeper — beyond (30) south of the bank. This is your column. Stop at a level demarcated by dark supported rubble. This is planned and photographed eye leaning. As always, I'm identified by Stratigraphic anomalies. The wall ~~and~~ rubble (last years context (6)) lies above and below (30); ~~is false~~ it appears to be filled by and overlain by the same material (last years (5) and (8), the wall

~~CONTENTS~~



S10 is a grounder, not a
gather artifact as per Wilmore
ear year.

Two final points. 1) We've got
got a ladder and at
last I'm able to take an
overview of the structure - only
a bit of it gone. I took
one of Stuart clearing. 2)
One or two of my stones
seem to ~~have~~ be in different
places this year.

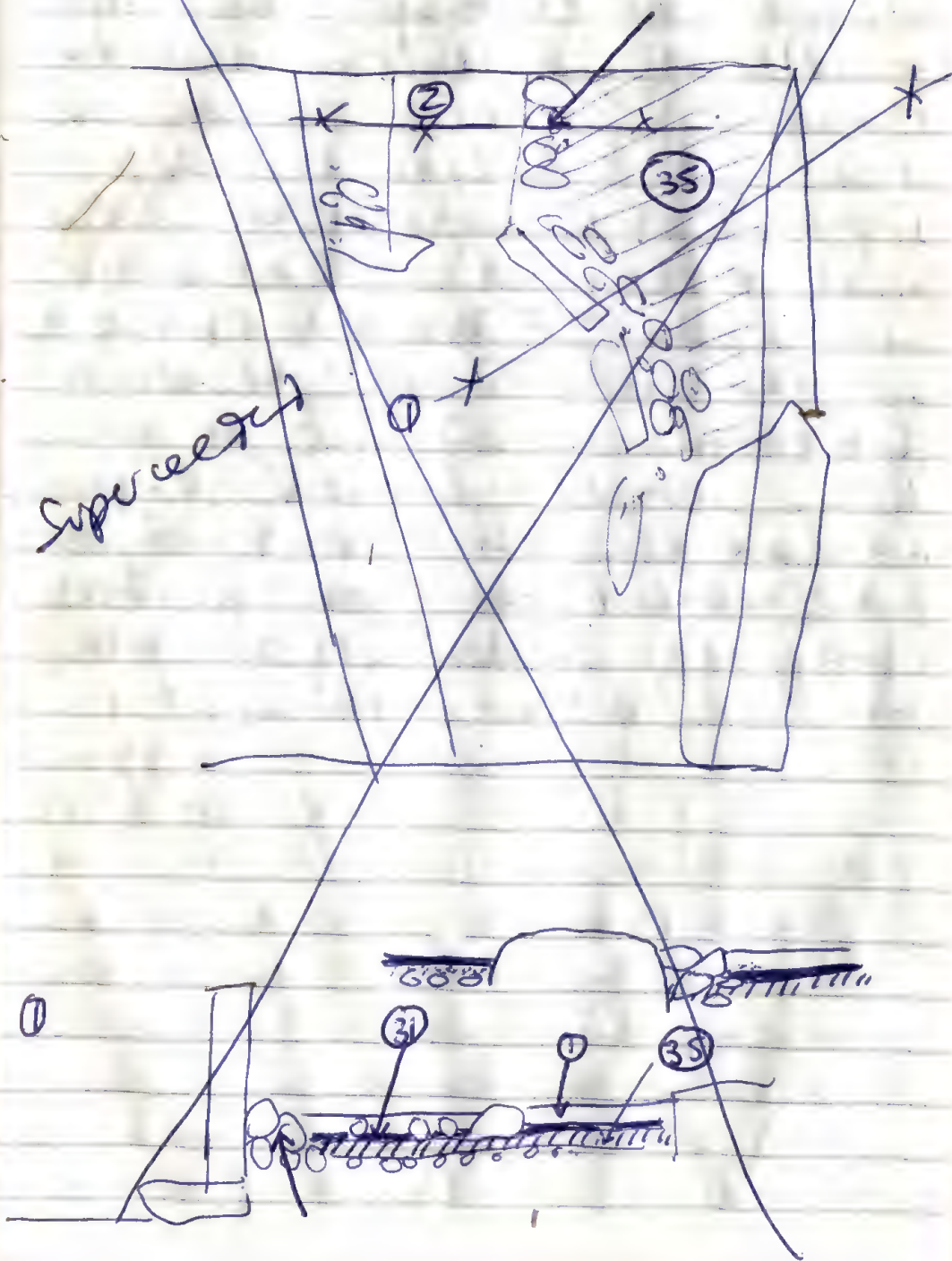
Sunday 1st June 1977

Mike Wilmore

Having cleared off the larger stones from the
downslope part of the site Mike commented
that some form of terracing may be a feature of
this structure. This called to mind that coming
up to the structure from down slope the gradient
was steeper than you are led to believe when
looking from above. Looking now the 'wall' that

is marked on the RCHM map is obvious. Indeed
it looks to my eye like a second outer passage.
Flattening of the landscape from above make
it look level, but of course this is far from
being the case. Decided to follow this outer 'wall'
around & similar structures to the one that
we're excavating ^{appears to be} associated with the
one of the wall as it bulges out to its
furthest extent. Appears is the right word
because on the map the distribution appears
more random to me than it did from the ground.
I also check with visibility of the quartz. It
is perhaps significant that the quartz is visible
from inside this 'wall' but not from outside.

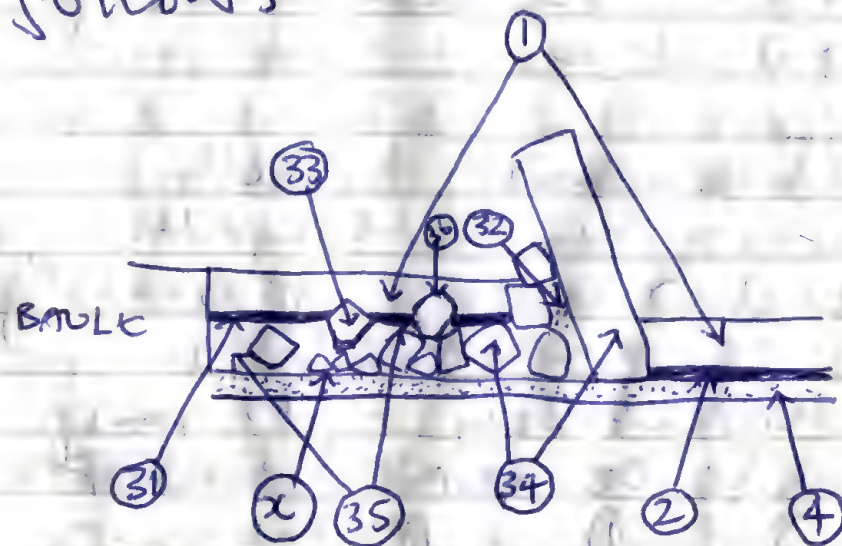
3 (Monday) June



3d (Monday) June.

The report needs to resolve a superficially complicated sequence of layers south of the bunker has let, not only to their resolution, but to that on a long standing quarry: the level of the floor.

The sequence outside the wall, context 34, is as follows



① Peat. This is the same as context ① inside the wall.

③① A buried soil A horizon (mor humus) of a grassy consistency. This ~~overlies~~ physically overlies the wall, the wall rubble and a silty layer ^{sim} brown silty layer with a very variable granule component in which it seems to be formed. The latest thing below it is:

③⑤ ~~A buried~~ ^{he} the silty layer. This is slightly ~~buried~~ and is presumably an Ae-horizon. ~~The~~ The variability in its ~~granule~~ granule component ~~seems to be~~ ^{is due to} the proximity of ~~the~~ granule, (2) the

proximity of natural silt, or (3), a different source of silt-ation, the deposits ~~position~~ on top of humanly transported stone, between humanly transported stone, and within or forming the matrix of upper ~~context~~ structural contexts suggesting ~~the~~ this as the mechanism by which it arrived. The latest things below it ~~are~~ ^{are} the ~~stone rubble~~ ^{stone rubble} and the wall ^{③③}

③② A very dark grey silt with up to 40% granules - flatter. Forms the matrix in the upper part of the wall and ^{possibly} wall rubble. Presumably this is a continuation of the soil A-horizon, its more granular composition being the consequence of the degradation of the stone it surrounds. It is

Stratigraphic relationship to
① and ③③ appear to be
the same / is the same as that
of ③①

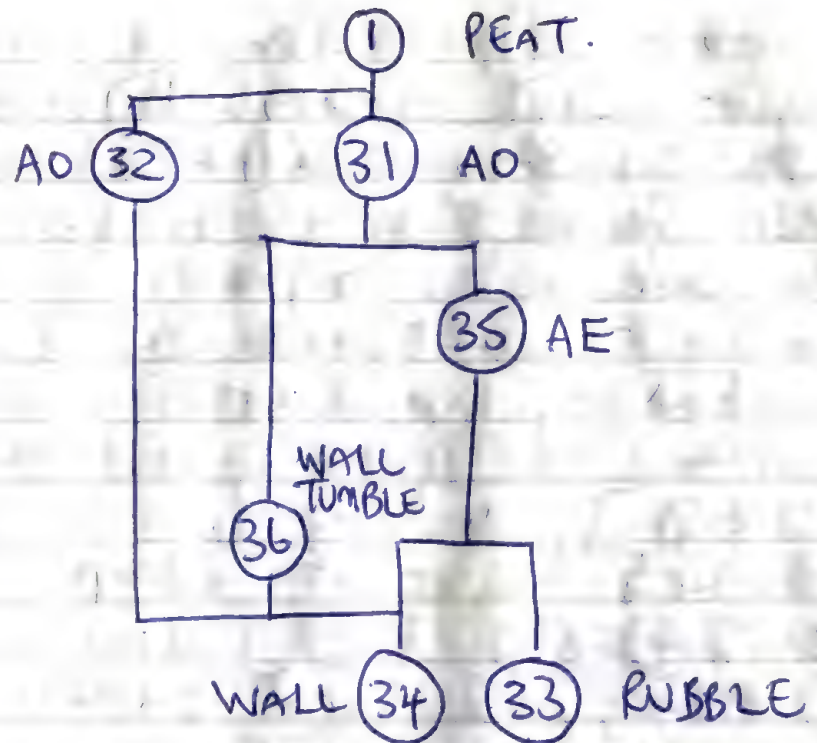
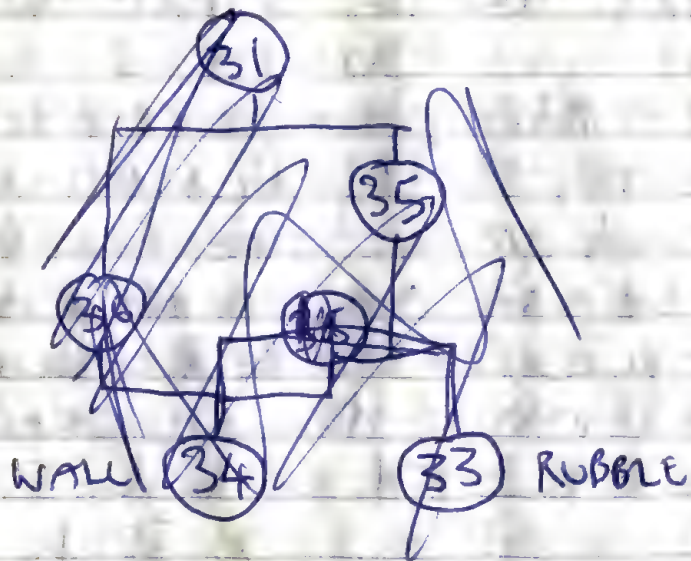
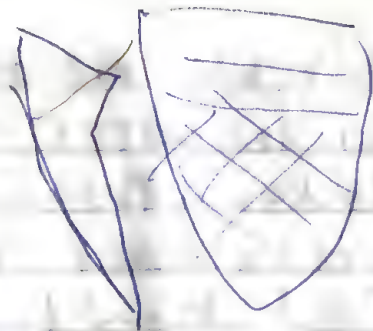
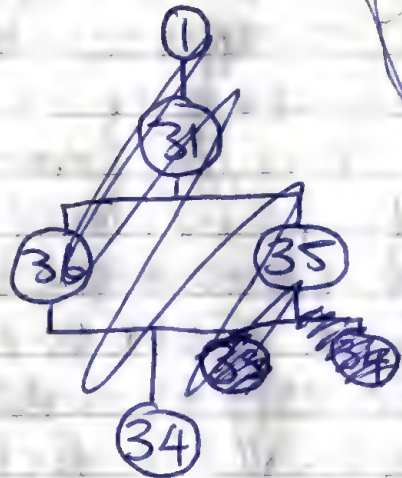
rubble.

③③ wall rubble. This appears
to be embedded in ③① and ③⑤
It is clay supported. The
relationship is slightly complex
by a matrix which, in
places, resembles ③②. It ~~is~~ resembles
~~slightly more mixed than~~ the
wall rubble ~~including more~~
~~smaller clasts / physically it~~
~~appears to overlap the face~~
~~of the in-situ wall.~~ but
is not in a position where
~~some~~ suggests it derived from
here. possibly it fell off
SID, possibly it was
packed behind it as cobbles,
possibly...

③⑥ wall rubble. Physically
this layer of mixed clay
or clays the same as the wall
it is overlain by ③①. Any
relationship with ③⑤
~~could not be established~~ was
obscured by the more
sandy matrix - the interface
of the two was very close
however. clay supported.

Asking

③④ The wall. Change in material
packed by or filled with ^{clay} ~~clay~~ ^{supported}
(where there are ~~two~~ one and
other skins) small bottle sized
or large coarse sized clasts.
From the inside this appears
to sit on a ~~soft~~ sandy soil
formed on Ab: ②, ④ etc.
Its relationship with this,
and a cobble-like layer
outside the wall at this point
is not yet established.

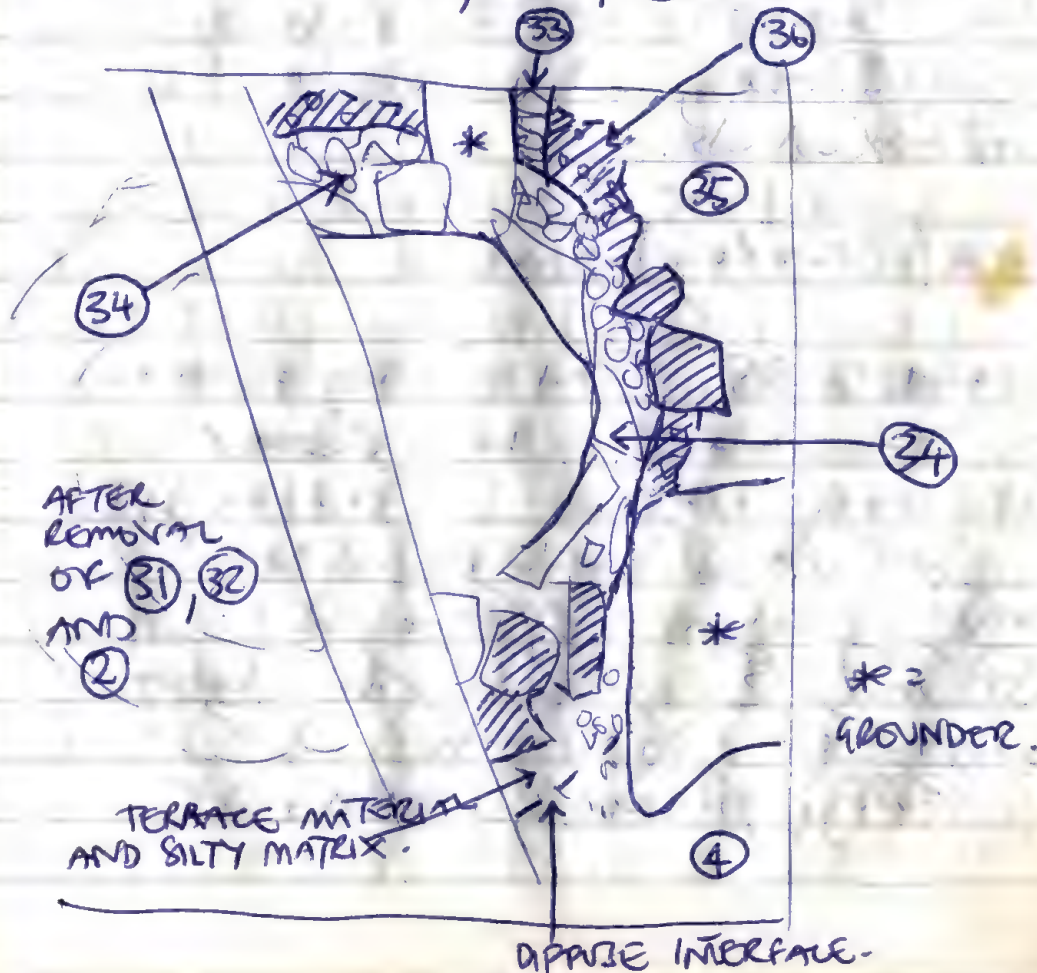


The floor has been identified because of the ~~clear distinction~~ clear distinction between the Ae horizon, (35), overlying the archaeology and that identified elsewhere on site, a bleached sandy layer identical to (4). The wall slopes to the east of the structure lie on the

④, stones (including many in last year's ⑬) in it are more or less weathered than surface stones [surface stones have a v. rough surface, the feldspars and mica having weathered more than the quartz when shears out], we have established a relationship between ~~④ and ⑬~~ last year's ②/⑬ ~~and~~ the first came out of the top of it. and so on. This should be establishable by knowing the terrace to the west of the structure ~~on which~~ under which ④ ~~stands~~ would continue.

Outstanding questions, then, are 1) ~~the structure of the stone standing on the bank and~~

the extent of ⑬ [again now established], the charcoal when occurs in ④ and the underlying iron pan, ~~and~~ 3) the black patches in ⑬/⑱ below the inlet ④. and 4) the ellipses when occurs in ④/⑬/⑱. To



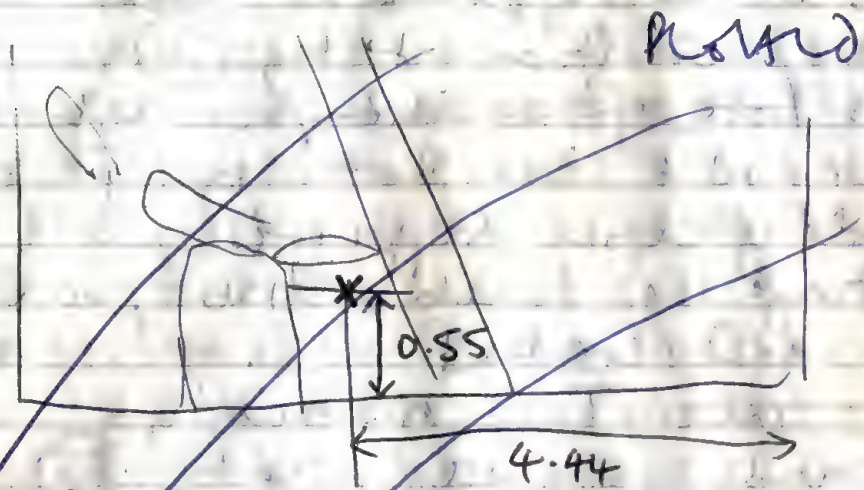
charcoal can probably be explained by brookwater, which there is a lot, both vertical and horizontal (?). The plan would be natural, a view suggested by our observations in hut 1 of large boulder sized blocks of true stone. The extent of (36) probably will not be established.

3rd (Tuesday) June

Context 35. Toward the bottom of this context, the colour becomes greyer. This is not a ~~proper~~ context - the boundary is diffuse and (34) and (33) which sit just supported within the and (shiny spheres) below it.

Nike (Stratologist) suggests that this is a different context, separated from it by (34). This ~~fact~~, however, is not because the stones of (34) are wholly close supported, sitting on each other, on S13 and context.

~~The~~ The possibility remains, however, that (35) is in fact two contexts, the lower portion deriving from an earlier, ashly source. Conversely it could be another instance of translocation, in this case horizonally across S13. A sample has been taken for phytolith analysis and/or burning.



Nature's flint.

4th (Wednesday) done

have Mike take 35 down
onto a gravel layer I think
is the old gravel surface*
This is referred to as
because of the usual objective
soil development. I doubt
we'd see any flint.
To my satisfaction, I find
that S.W. lies at this level.

*The old 1-horizon is not distinguishable as such

The surface is charcoal. So
and have more the cobble
to the north of the bank.
Within 500 years to 1000 years
cycle to do some control
sheets - at least! But 23 is
very peaceful today. The calm
before the storm perhaps.

5th (Thursday) done.

Rained off.

7th (Saturday) done.

very windy, some approach
and show. I prepared for the
removal of concrete (to be
So changed soil changes around
S.B. Altogether a horrible
day, 11th the track.

8th (Sunday) June.

Talet Mike (sociologist)'s phenomenological ideas regarding the ghost and the lobed wall to Down hill of the structure. Ray's final work. Certainly the ghost is visible for much of its extent, but ~~it is~~ quite ~~easy~~ 1) it is not visible from all of it, notably in the vicinity of hut 23 and where a particularly large rock lies in-between, and 2) it is frequently visible outside the wall as well. A wall marking the extent of visibility (at least for a person of my - and Mike's - height) would be much more anomalous.

Context (41) The siltiness between the dash in (16) and (42) the terrace rubble. No stratigraphy is evident between or within these contexts, nor is it distinguishable ~~from~~ (textually) from ~~the~~ (35) and (5). This is probably syngeneal, notably in (42)/(16), which are without parallel development. The impression of a single phase stone structure suited up.

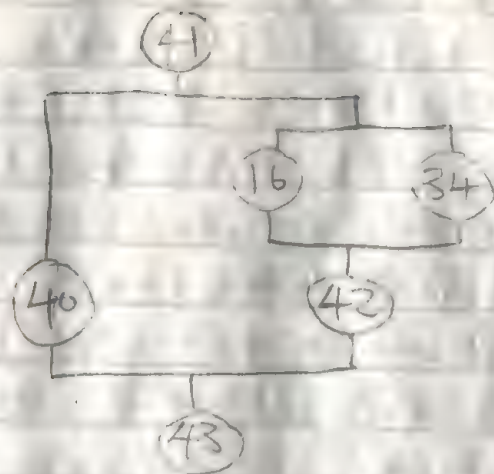
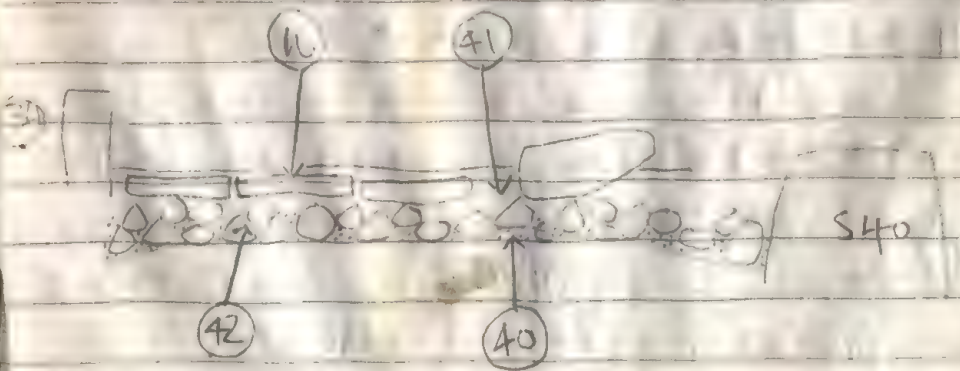
Is there charcoal in the soil beneath (7)? Yes.

8-11th June

Mike has been in work today at Down hill of the structure. He has been working on the wall between (35)/(42) and (5) and (7) and (16) and (42).

11 June (continued)
 Collected 41 still links
 One of which was matched to
 one of the 40 links found
 on 10 June. The contact
 of the 41 link was
 compared with the 40 link
 and the 41 link was
 found to be a different
 individual from the 40 link.
 Still working on the 40 link.

12 June

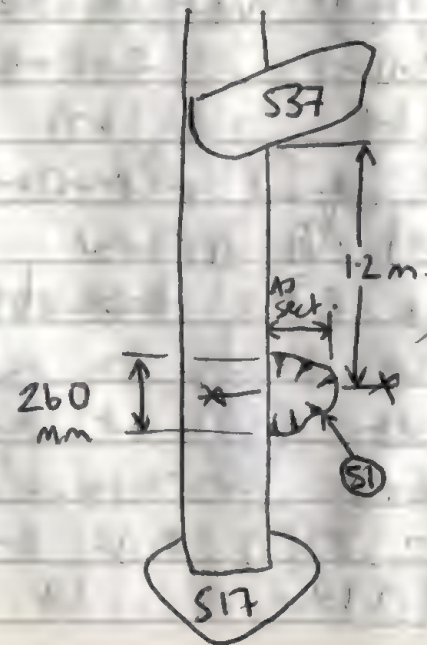


19 June

I have stopped working on the 40 link. For
 the last few days I have had
 no time for studies. We have
 finished the positive feature
 (within 40/42) and we (now)
 looking down into the "network"
 to find negative features.
 So far we have one positive
 feature (50/51) and one
 negative feature (44/45). The upper half of the

little was completed, traced
 my arrow. ⑤/⑥ also is
 also possible by a low wall
 to make the corner
 what might have been
 in the other wall of concentric
 and animal activity. Brown.
 The house is indicated
 in place by what I suppose
 to be a small pit, hole, and a
 (very) gray stone. Noail
 a low wall was removed
 belongs to level of the
 bottom ~~stone~~ of ⑥ before
 he cut the original pit.
 The original cut would be
 perhaps 250 mm deep. On
 one side walls 17 cm. The
 side of the house of 17 cm. we be
 removed, it and ③
 planned, and the
 split removed. It had part
 of the probably stop.

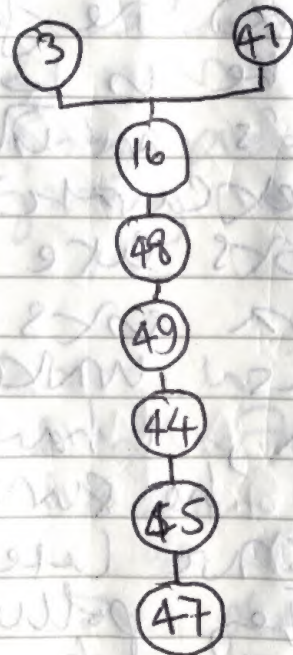
2182 line. I have
 said. We are now in a
 great hurry. The rain therefore
 is a great inconvenience.
 To save time, isolated
 features (i.e. those which
 cannot be dated stratigraphically
 to anything but ① and
 ④) will be sketched in.
 This is ~~effectively~~ what Moler
 does ~~when~~ at all the time.
 Thus:



on further investigation - the
feature proved to continue
below the natural. Presumably
it is an animal burrow.

The hearth. The Devon
archaeological Society with
Penelope Pinfield (who
announced herself very loudly)
got this version: the
hearth. The edge of what
is now (48)/(49) was buried
therefore (48)/(49) was a hearth.
But it is not, I learned
80 minutes later! It is
an unburied (and almost
charcoal-free) area
feature. The edge ~~has become~~
was ~~simply~~ the ramp of a
feature cut by (49) as an
isolated episode when (49)
was dug out in the
area - burrow etc. It

picks up with the that patch
in last years section. It
is about actually, any
continues beyond last year
trial track is gone. For
what it is with the
excavated feature does not
collect water, unlike any other
hole in the vicinity.



22nd (Sunday) drive

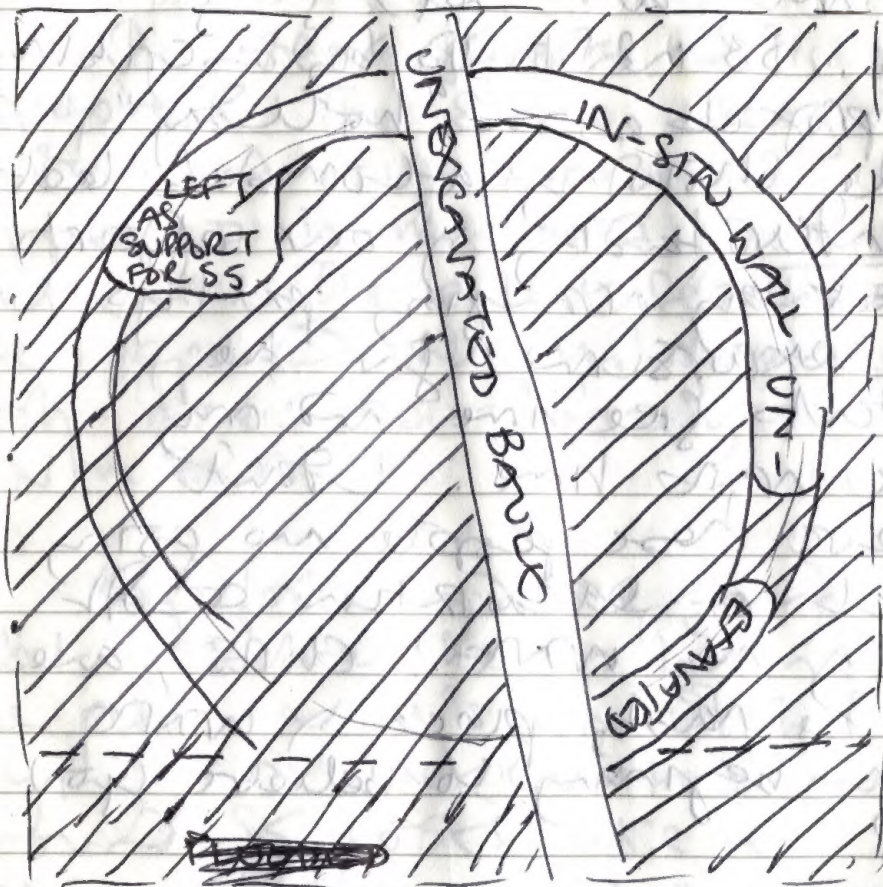
The Year feature is
grusky. The store along its
side, and in the which it
appears to be lived, was
nature. The built section
we prepared for photography.
John draws the facing
North East.

by foot and the found
what. Ethen he is looking
the pass, & he's on foot
saying 'he excavated place
around SS looks like a
cave. Barbara asks more
sensible questions. Working as
hard as I am, I have
little time for the survey
team. They arrive late and
leave early. They pollute
the landscape with their

patronic (derivative) attempts
of me and their flag
poles. So much is by describing
the project as a "holiday"
while showing a complete lack
of understanding of our efforts
~~to~~ by arranging parties
and excursions for the
students free time and my
paper work time. I don't
believe these people are going
to get an education or do
any of my work! Chris, and
you the nasty piece of work
I am beginning to believe you
are?

Continue to work down.
The site is in water again.
~~by~~ again he runs. The natural
conditions to be added with
burrows. The plan shows
the area worked down below

the iron pan (DOTTED LINE)



Trowling into the natural, I found some green ss similar to my feature (44)/(45)

~~Two~~ Days later:

~~24 hr (Monday)~~

24 hr (Tuesday) here.

A better day - the trench has [been] dried out. We take the shovel down into the pit. It, too, is filled with boulders and no features are discernible. A small men continues to be obscured by large boulders craning in the bank. The trench is put a foot deep and photographed. Unfortunately a boulder is found to penetrate (12) when the other half is taken out. Charcoze from this feature is not taken for ¹⁴C dating. The photography - where features are checked, it prove to be bryozoa.

NB. THE FINAL INTERPRETATION
OF FEATURES WILL BE FOUND
IN THE CONTEXT SHEETS.

Small.

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53